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THE FARMER'S REMEMBRANCER FOR SEPTEMBER.

September is the *seed season for wheat,* and the sowing should be as *early* as possible—the summer fallow will be the first ready, to which the potato ground will succeed—the ground should be uniformly reduced into proper tilth, as it is a gross error to sow wheat, or, indeed, any other grain, on rough sods. Great attention should also be paid to the *quality* of the seed, and its *species,* as suited to different soils. Saving, in this respect, is miserable economy. *Steeping* can be but of little use, as far as it respects the preventing the ears from being blighted by airs and dews that are to fall nine months after, but *washing repeatedly in water* has the beneficial effect of detecting the light and barren grains, which should never be sown ; what sinks will be productive. *Winter fallows* should now be put in a state of preparation.

All the *cattle* stall fed, or otherwise, and fat pigs which are marketable, should be, generally speaking, disposed of in the course of this month ; prices will, after this period, probably decline—nothing, if possible, should be kept, that will not go on to February ; *store cattle,* of all kinds, should now be purchased. From the abundance of potatoes, *pigs* will be a great object with the intelligent farmer, who may profitably employ this vegetable for still more general purposes of improving his lean stock, if he will but consult his own interest by adopting the system of *stall feeding.* As the great hinge upon which husbandry turns is the *production of manure,* and to this effect nothing so materially contributes as *the housing and home feeding cattle*—great as has been our produce in corn and cattle, there does not exist a doubt, that, by a proper system, it might be increased *ten fold* in a very short period. It should be one of the first objects with the farmer, to take care that nothing is, on any account, wasted or thrown away that can possibly be converted into manure ; he should, therefore, construct his farm-yard in such a manner that every thing with ease may be converted to the purpose. Every vegetable matter, such as the waste of hay, straw, fern, leaves, rushes, coarse grasses, flags, should be preserved and collected, turned with small portions of quick lime, and so gradually reduced ; or they may be strewed over the farm-yard, eight or ten inches thick, and submitted to the treadings of the cattle. *With manure,* even on the most unpromising soils, the greatest advantage may be secured ; *without it,* the whole system of farming languishes, and loss and disappointment must be the inevitable portion of the farmer.

The work of cleaning nursery grounds of weeds, of planting out young fir and ever-greens, and preparing and laying cuttings, is still to be carried on ; this, also, is the proper season for sowing all sorts of seeds, which are in the rot heap, with the exception of elm seeds, which should be deferred till April.

A taste for planting seems to be very generally prevalent, and, we trust, it will be sedulously cultivated, for there is not one in the whole circle of rural improvements which confers more real delight on the cultivator, or promotes more beneficially the salutary principle of *local attachment.* Who is there, who has a heart, that does not, after a long absence from his native country, look for the tree under whose branches he enjoyed his boyish sports, and for the stream where he bathed, and feels, when he contemplates them, an access of all those soothing recollections, associated with the season of joy, hope, and innocence.

The *fruit* in *orchards* should now, also, be particularly attended. This subject, so thoroughly understood in England, seems here but little known, yet the produce is highly valuable ; when the leaf begins to wither, and the pips to become brown, the apples and pears should be gathered with as little bruising as possible. In various parts of Ireland we have seen, with great regret, many parcels of ground, under the name of orchards, in a state of mere waste, the trees old, decayed, and nearly useless, and the fruits of inferior sorts ; instead of which, at a very slight expense, the best species might be secured, by removing the unproductive stocks, employing care in the culture, particularly in stiff retentive soils, where the bottom is wet, in which the trees soon begin to grow mossy, and decline in the course of a few years. The best mode of planting is said to be in rows, and the same species of fruit, if possible, in each row, that no one, by possessing greater vigour and luxuriance, might overgrow and shade another ; this arrangement also facilitates the collection of the fruit. They should also extend from north to south, as in this direction each part of every tree will receive the most equal proportions of light and heat—if crops are taking from the surface, they should be light and not exhausting. As no farm can be said to be complete without an orchard, we would direct the attention of the farmer to this point, in the hope that we may, at no distant period, rival the sister country in the excellence of our cider.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Beginning of September.—Sow a few sugar loaf, early Battersea, and early Yorkshire cabbages, for a nursery, in a warm sheltered situation, to supply vacancies in the spring ; sow winter spinnage, and carrots, in a warm border ; make mushroom beds.

Middle of September.—Cut down asparagus-haulm ; earth up cardoons ; put out the last celery to blanch ; sow radishes and lettuces in borders and frames.

End of September.—Transplant cauliflowers into old cucumber beds ; transplant your last brocoli , blanch celery ; gather seeds carefully, if dry.

FLOWERS.

Plant hardy flowers ; prepare beds for bulbous roots ; slip polyanthuses, primroses, &c. ; sow the seeds of bulbous rooted plants, as tulips, ranunculeses, crocuses, and fritillarias ; transplant flowering shrubs, and make layers of them ; transplant jonquils, plant crocuses, snow-drops, and pacesses.

CURE FOR THE DISEASE IN APPLE TREES.

Brush off the white down, clear off the red stain underneath it, and anoint the places infected with a liquid mixture of train oil and Scotch snuff.

SIMPLE SCIENCE—GOLD.

Sir—Having been exceedingly pleased with some interesting remarks on chemistry in your two last journals, I have thought a short paper on each of the various metals would not be uninteresting to some of your readers. I therefore have made a beginning with gold, and shall send you weekly a similar account of the other metals if this be approved of.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. B.

There is not perhaps an idea more generally believed by mankind, than that gold is the heaviest as well as the most valuable metal known. However correct this idea may have been some seventy or eighty years back, the increasing light and knowledge poured upon the science of chemistry, has raised a successful rival for these peculiarities in a metal discovered by Dr. Lewis, and called platinum. Gold is about nineteen times heavier than water, while platinum is twenty-two times as heavy, and more valuable.

Gold is generally found in a metallic state, alloyed with silver or copper, and commonly in grains ; it exists principally in the warmer climates of the earth ; has been found in the sands of many rivers of India, Africa, America and France, and has been collected in moderate quantities in both Scotland and Ireland, in which latter place it has been found in grains from the smallest size up to two or three ounces—only two grains having been found larger, the one five and the other twenty-two ounces in weight. Near Pampeluna, in South America, single labourers have collected upwards of £200 worth of wash gold in a day ; and in the province of Sonora, the Spaniards discovered a plain fourteen leagues in length, in which they found wash gold, at a depth of only fourteen inches, in such quantities that in a short time, with a few labourers, they collected gold to the value of £31,229 10s. ; some of the grains weighed seventy-two ounces, and one which weighed one hundred and thirty-two is deposited in the royal cabinet of Madrid, and valued at £500. When a projecting part of one of the highest mountains in Paraguay fell down about thirty years ago, pieces of gold weighing from two to fifty pounds each were found in it. In the vice-royalty of La Plata alone, there are no less than thirty mines now at work.

Gold seems to have been employed by the monarchs of antiquity in much greater quantity than any of the modern nations have been accustomed to. From 10th chapter of 1st Book of Kings, it appears that Solomon received twenty seven tons of gold in one year, and in the same chapter it is said, " and all King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold ; and all the vessels of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold, none were of silver ; and it was accounted as nothing in the days of Solomon." The lavish employment of gold by the nations of antiquity, is recorded by Rollin and other early historians.

Gold forms alloys with almost all other metals, and is very seldom seen in a pure state. In jewellery it is mixed with a small portion of copper, which gives it an additional hardness and durability, and in guineas, sovereigns, &c. there are twenty-two parts of pure gold to two parts of copper. Such gold is called " gold of twenty-two carets fine." Such is the ductility of this metal, that Doctor Black has calculated that it would take fourteen millions of films of gold such as is on some fine gilt wire to make up the thickness of ONE INCH, whereas fourteen million leaves of common printing paper would occupy *three quarters of a mile* ; and that one ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire of more than thirteen hundred miles long. Although gold possesses this superior ductility to all other metals, such is its tenacity that a wire one-tenth of an inch in diameter, will support a weight of five hundred pounds. As no acid can possibly dissolve gold it is often used to solder the joints of platinum stills for mineral acids. It was also formerly used in medicine under the name of " potable gold." In those days of credibility it was generally prescribed to patients who could furnish the apothecary with gold enough to make as much of the medicine as he should pronounce sufficient to insure the cure. Fulminating gold is a precipitate of this metal, and when dried on a filter forms a powder which detonates by heat or friction. A shocking account is given by Maquer of a person loosing both his eyes by the bursting of a phial containing fulminating gold, which exploded by the friction of a glass stopper against a minute quantity that adhered unobserved to the neck of the bottle. Another instance of its destructive power occurred in the London Post Office a short time ago ; a person thoughtlessly put a letter into the office containing a small quantity of the powder which he wished to transmit to a friend ; in placing the office stamp upon the letter the contents exploded, blowing away the hand and arm of the clerk stamping it. These accidents ought to deter any from making incautious experiments with this dreadful compound.—Unlike most other things in nature, gold is not diminished or evaporated by heat ; Gustavus Clavius put one ounce of pure gold in an earthen vessel into that part of a glass house furnace where glass is always kept melted, and continued it there in fusion for two months together ; and Knuckel mentions a like experiment made in a glass furnace of the Duke of Holsatia, in which the gold was exposed to the fire for thirty weeks ; these continued and vehement degrees of heat it sustained without any sensible alteration or diminution of quantity. One of the principal advantages in the use of gold is that it does not oxadize, as iron and many other metals do. If iron be exposed to the air, and water in the way of damp or rain be allowed to touch it, it will decompose the water and combining with the oxygen contained in it forms what is commonly called *rust*, and chemically, *oxide of iron* ; but neither air nor damp will effect any change on gold, which still preserves its wonted lustre and brilliancy whether in a dry or humid atmosphere. E. B.

ROT IN SHEEP.

A strong decoction of Elderberry, well sweetened with honey, and given every morning in about a naggin at a time, or if very bad, night and morning, will, it is said, speedily bring about amendment—their pasture, if possible should be changed.

THE CORK HARBOUR WATER CLUB.

Sir—The following extract from a little work which fell into my hands after the perusal of Part 12, of your instructive periodical, may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers as a corroboration of the very interesting history of the *Cork Water Club* which appeared in that number.

The work is entitled " Letters written from Liverpoole, Chester, Corke, the Lake of Killarney, Dublin, Tunbridge Wells, and Bath, by Samuel Derrick, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies at Bath," was printed in London, A. D. MDCCLXVII.

" This harbour (Cork) is large enough to contain the whole navy of Great Britain ; the entrance is free, open and bold. When you are in, you come to anchor off a village called Cove, where you are land locked, and secured from all danger. Here are two islands called Spike and Hawlebowlis, that serve as bulwarks to protect vessels riding at anchor, from being damaged by the tide of ebb, or floods off the land. On the latter of these islands are the remains of an old fortification, erected about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and which commanded all vessels of burthen passing up to Corke. Under this island we saw several elegant yawls and pleasure boats, belonging to a society formed by the neighbouring nobility and gentry, who meet here every Saturday, during the summer half year, to dine and make merry, in an apartment which they have fitted up, for that purpose, very commodiously, among the ruins of the buildings. Broderick, Lord Middleton, the Earl of Inchiquin, and many other people of consequence and fashion, have seats bordering upon the harbour, and they exhibit a most pleasing appearance," &c. Vol. 1, pp. 49, 50.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Editor, of congratulating you upon having brought the 1st volume of the Dublin Penny Journal to a successful close. It must be regarded as an omen of great good to Ireland, as a proof that her rich stores of literature and science have been re-opened—that her highly gifted sons have responded to the call which have been made upon their acquirements by your useful Journal, and as an undeniable testimony of the increasing mental cultivation of the country at large, and consequently of the improvement of its moral condition. V.

ON TRAINING COUNTRY HORSES.

The training of our country draught horses is very defective. After having been handled, (as it is termed,) they are put into harrows, ploughs, and carts. We all see how awkwardly a pair of horses turn at the end of a furrow ; how difficult it is for the animals to do so ; and how often this excites displeasure. The shaft horse of a cart has many a sad and painful struggle to make, when he is compelled either to *turn hastily* or *upon little ground* ; but all this is not the fault of the animal, but of his master, who knows well, in such cases, how often his horses receive incurable injury, and who yet never thinks of making them do better.

The education of every horse should begin in the *longe* ; he should be made, by little and little, and by the *most gentle* means, to move in a circle ; first to one hand, and then to the other. The circle should be at first large, and *gradually* contracted to the *smallest* size. Two grand objects are attained by this : first, his shoulders are suppled, and he is taught to cross his legs readily, so as to enable him, with the greatest ease, to turn upon little ground :—and he learns to lead off with the proper foot, in making these turns ; and add to this, his docility is improved. A stiff horse is apt to slip his shoulder when forced to turn upon little ground ; and the shaft horse of a cart, carrying round a heavy load with them, is very apt to fall if he leads off with the wrong foot. The *longe* teaches him which foot to employ ; and, after being so taught, he knows too well the *value of the lesson*, either to *neglect* or *forget* it.

SINGULARLY USEFUL PROPERTIES OF GARLIC.

The smell of garlic, which is formidable to many ladies, is, perhaps, the most infallible remedy in the world against the vapours, and the nervous disorders to which women are subject.